

# **The Occurrence of Abbreviation in *Indonesia Lawak klub (ILK)* To Obtain Humor Effect**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Language is the core part that we need to build a communication among people. For many cases, language is dynamic so that its users can manipulate it to give a certain meaning, such as, Indonesian. Many abbreviations occurred are used for different purposes, for instance, a slogan of cities, a trend among teenagers and a humor. *Indonesia Lawak Klub (ILK)*, as a parody show of television, proves how language can be manipulated to obtain humor effect.

The theories used are Morphology from Yule and Kridalaksana in order to analyze the data through word formation and to find out pattern of abbreviation used in *ILK*. In addition, the writer also shows why abbreviations can obtain the humor effect in this show.

The writer conducts the research by using a descriptive qualitative approach and random sampling. The data were taken from seven episodes of *ILK* broadcasted in April 2014. The analyzed sample data are 13 abbreviations from 10 conversations accomplished by varies of word formation processes.

The result of the research is the fact that most of abbreviations happened during *ILK* are formed by multiple processes. They mostly go through by borrowing and contraction. Besides, the humor that the speakers uttered can be mostly gained by contradictive.

**Keywords:** abbreviation, word process, humor

## **1. Introduction**

In our daily life, we are not often aware with the abbreviation occurred around us. Many abbreviations are used as a slogan of city or regency, a humor, and a trend among teenagers. They show us that language can be manipulated to give a certain meaning based on the purpose of speaker.

One of Indonesia television programs that show the using of abbreviation as the attractiveness of the program is *Indonesia Lawak Klub (ILK)*. *ILK*, which is aired in Trans 7, is a parody TV show of Indonesia Lawyer Club (ILC) aired in TV One. At the beginning of each event, the host of *ILK*, Denny "Alyas" Candra, who gets his middle name Alyas in this show from Karni Ilyas' name, introduces some of the panelists that represent specific communities according to the topic of discussion. The community names often make audiences laugh because of the word formation. In addition, they are also associated with a personal assessment of the panelists. Besides the abbreviation, the humor which is represented in *ILK* is

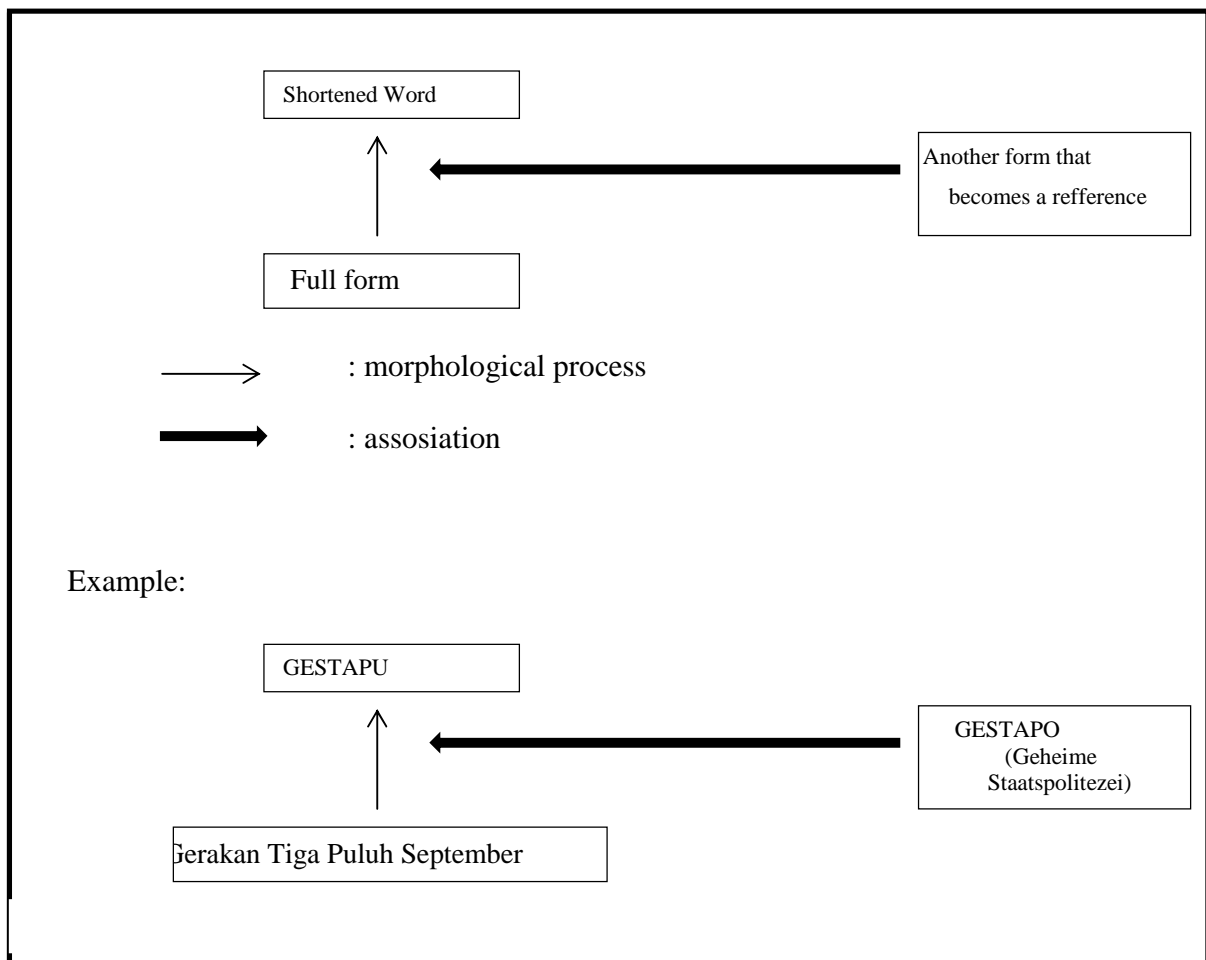
also resulted from the audience's stigma of panelists who spoke. These reasons make the writer interested in conducting this research.

The purposes of this research are to describe the pattern of abbreviation in *ILK* and are to show the abbreviation in *ILK* becomes a medium of humor.

## 2. Review of Literature

### 2.1. Word Formation

Kridalaksana (1989:159-163) states that abbreviation is a shortening process by one or some parts of a lexeme so that it becomes a new form called a word. He also explains in his book titled *Pembentukan Kata Dalam Bahasa Indonesia* that the shortening form of the word is not only formed from the morphological process, but also the pragmatic fact that ultimately determines the shorthand form of the word. The shortening form of words usually has an association to other words or phrases. A speaker tends to use an abbreviation which is similar with others' sound or form so that it has a similar meaning, e.g. *Wasalam* (*Wawasan Almamater*), *Patok* (*Empat Oktober*) and *Benci* (*Benar-Benar Cinta*). Kridalaksana also draws the graph in his book as follows:



Furthermore, Yule (2006: 53-60) states that language has sustained to change by forming new words or new uses of old words in order to show its vitality and creativeness

according to the needs of its user. Furthermore, he explains the word formation process in his book titled *The Study of Language* as follows:

1. Coinage

It is using the commercial product names to become general terms, usually without capital letter. The examples are *xerox*, *aspirin*, *nylon*, *teflon*. The most recent use of coinage is the term *google* and *ebay*. The term *google* is widely known as to find some information in the internet, while *ebay* has a meaning to find something to buy or to sell through internet. In addition, the using new words based on the name of certain person or place is called eponyms, such as *fahrenheit*, *watt*, *volt*.

2. Borrowing

It is a word formation process by taking over other languages. Most of languages in the world is influenced by one another. English language has some borrowing terms such as *croissant* (French), *yogurt* (Turkish), *sofa* (Arabic), and *lilac* (Persian).

3. Acronyms

Acronyms consists of some initial letters of some words. It is usually pronounced like a new single word, moreover, it becomes the term of daily conversation. Some common English acronyms are NASA, NATO, laser and radar.

## 2.2 Humor

Apte in Hermintoyo (2011: 15) states that humor is the forms of stimulation, either verbal or nonverbal potential which makes the hearers smile or laugh. The forms of stimulation can be referred to an idea or a problem in such a way that deliberately created by the speakers to create humor. Humor can be a medium to convey information, express feelings, and deliver the creativity of the speakers.

Fuad Hasan in Rahmanadji (2007:4) divides the humor in two major groups, namely: (1) humor is basically in the aggressive action that intended to perform degradation against a person; (2) humor is the act to vent feelings of distress in a way that is light and can be understood, so that the tension is gone.

## 3. Methodology

The writer conducts a linguistic research about morphology and pragmatics. Data are taken from [www.youtube.com](http://www.youtube.com). The writer uses a descriptive qualitative approach since this research describes the data systematically based on the actual situations. She also analyzes the recording data and transcribes them. In collecting data, the writer uses a non-participant observation technique.

The population of data is 49 abbreviations taken from seven random episodes of *ILK* broadcasted in April 2014. The samples of this study are 13 abbreviations as the main data and 10 conversations as the secondary data.

In analyzing data, the writer uses a method, namely, Distributional Method. It is a technique that divides the lingual unit data into several parts or elements. Those parts are considered being able to make a direct lingual unit. (Sudaryanto, 1993: 31)

These are several steps to analyse the data.

- a. The writer finds out the abbreviations
- b. The writer describes abbreviations stand from
- c. The writer explains where the abbreviations come from

- d. The writer explains the context happened in the dialogue
- e. The writer takes note and transcribes the dialogue. Then, she chooses and analyzes the abbreviations which made people laugh. Moreover, she also conducts a research of the word component causing abbreviation.
- f. Finally, the writer draws conclusions based the analysis above.

## 4. Data Analysis

### 4.1. Abbreviations

The following is 13 abbreviation samples arranged according to their pattern consistency which are taken from seven episodes of ILK broadcasted in April 2014.

No	Abbreviation	Stands For
1	Bret Pit	<b>Barisan Remaja Elegan, Tangguh, Perhatian, Imut dan Tampan</b>
2	Bretp	<b>Barisan Remaja Elegan, Tangguh, Perhatian</b>
3	Bret Jembret	<b>Barisan Remaja Elegan, Tangguh, Jempolan, Barisan Remaja Elegan Tangguh</b>
4	Butek	<b>Badan Urusan Keterlambatan Kerja</b>
5	Duren Bloon	<b>Duda KerenBelum Move On</b>
6	Putih Bersinar	<b>Pusat Pelatihan Sumber KreasiNaluri Remaja</b>
7	Tikus Got	<b>PenelitiKhususGabungan Otoritas Transportasi</b>
8	Apakah Konjet	<b>Asosiasi Perencana Nikah dan Konsultasi Bajet</b>
9	Pitakan Keles	<b>PenelitiTaman Ilmiah Kanak-kanak Tapi Kelakuan Eksekutif Muda</b>
10	Pesimis	<b>Pengamat Sinema dan Musik yang Selalu Optimis</b>
11	Nasar Musdalipah	<b>Nikahan BesarMaupun Sederhana Kualitas Eropa</b>
12	Kolor Ijo	<b>Kelompok Orang-orang yang Ingin Jualan Online</b>
13	Buntelan Kentut	<b>Ibu Muda Teladan Keren dan Imut</b>

### 3.2. Conversation

There are some triggers that the abbreviations can produce humor as can be seen below.

- (2.7) Denny : *Dan di belakangnya Boris, ada Mc Danny!*  
 (And behind Boris, there is McDanny!)
- McDanny : *Selamat malam, Pak!*  
 (Good evening, Sir!)
- Denny : *Iya, selamat malam.*

- (Yes, good evening.)
- McDanny : *Kebetulan saya seorang **pengamat sinema dan musik yang selalu optimis**. Disingkat **pesimis**.*  
(Coincidentally, I am a cinematic and music observer who is always optimistic. It is abbreviated as pesimis)
- Denny : Loh gimana sih kamu. Kamu ini kan orangnya optimis, singkatannya juga harus optimis. Jangan pesimis!  
(How can it happen? You are an optimistic person, the abbreviation should be optimistic too. Not the pessimistic one!)
- McDanny : *Tapi saya punya mottonya, Pak. Pesimis punya motto. PESIMIS, Optimislah! Gitu, Pak.*  
(But I have my own motto, Sir. *Pesimis* has a motto. *PESIMIS*, be optimist! That is it, Sir.)
- Denny : *Kok ga enak ya. Okelah, McDanny!*  
(It does not sound good. Okay, McDanny!)

The conversation above was taken from ILK broadcasted on 16 April 2014. The topic discussion was *pembajakan hak cipta* (copyright piracy). McDanny introduced himself that he represented an institution namely *pengamat sinema dan musik yang selalu optimis*. The optimistic community changed into pessimistic when it was abbreviated. In the listeners' mind, it was contradictory with their common sense that pessimist was the opposite word of optimist. The explicit content was conveyed by the speaker which had two different enrichments and made the hearers laughed.

The word *pesimis* was formed by perpetuation of the first syllable of the first component, the first letter of the second component, the middle letter of the fourth component, the last syllable of the seventh component, the deletion of the third, fifth and sixth component from *pengamat sinema dan musik yang selalu optimis*. It was going through contraction as mentioned former and borrowing process of English language PESSIMIST.

- (3.5) Denny : *Dari mana, Budi Anduk? Dari tadi*  
(Where are you, Budi Anduk? From earlier)
- Budi Anduk : *Iya, ya...Saya dari kelompok orang-orang yang ingin jualan online, Pak. Disingkat **kolor ijo**.*  
(Yes. I am from the community for those who want to sell online, Sir. It is abbreviated as *kolor ijo*)
- Denny : *(tertawa)*  
(laughing)
- Budi Anduk : *Artinya saya orang yang berjualan, Pak, berbisnis. Inter-preneur.*  
(It means I am a person who sells, Sir. Doing business. *Inter-preneur*.)
- Denny : *Hah apa? Inter-preneur? Intermilan?*  
(Huh? What? *Inter-preneur*? *Intermilan*?)
- Budi Anduk : *Baik, saya perbaiki, Pak. Wirausahawan.*  
(Okay, I correct it, Sir. *Entrepreneur*.)
- Denny : *Ya, betul.*  
(Yes, that is right)

Budi Anduk : *Artinya, ke sini saya ikut ada konvensional, online saya juga ikut. Terakhir saya bisnis kulit, Pak. Bahan-bahan tas atau apa saja dari kulit. Khusus.*

(It means that I have the conventional (shop) and also the online one. The last business I had is a leather one, Sir. The materials used for bags or anything are from leather. Special.)

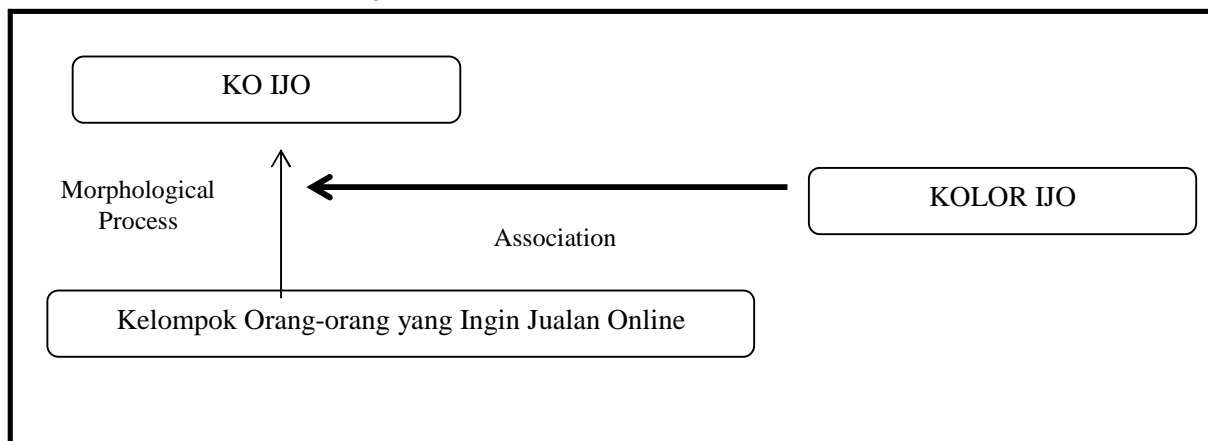
Denny : *Kulit apa?*  
(What kind of leather?)

Budi Anduk : *Buntut cicak, Pak.*  
(Gecko's tail, Sir)

The conversation was broadcasted on 18 April 2014. The topic was online shop. Budi was introduced himself from a group called *kelompok orang-orang yang ingin jualan online*. The shortening form was *kolor ijo*. An article from <http://republikpos.com/2016/01/asal-mula-kolor-ijo> explains that the origin of the *kolor ijo* was unclear. He was allegedly as stealth that his shape and form could not be described. The first phenomenon of *kolor ijo* was sticking out of the rape cases that occurred in Bekasi, West Java in 2003. According to witnesses and victims, he brought a machete and only wore a piece of green drawstring at the time of committing criminal acts. Thus, the society dubbed him as a *kolor ijo*.

According to this knowledge, people could assume that *kolor ijo* which Budi Anduk mentioned was not a criminal but an entrepreneur which represented a group of people who wanted to sell things through online. The contradictory assumptions became triggers which led into a humor production.

Moreover, the abbreviation was formed by the perpetuation of the first letter of the first, second, fourth, fifth and sixth components. The entire components make new words which is *ko ijo* as can be seen below



The diagram above shows that its morphological process of *kolor ijo* is accomplished by adding affixes -lor in *kolor*. This process is called derivation. Moreover, *kolor ijo* is obtained by borrowing some Javanese words. *Kolor* means a kind of shorts and *ijo* means green. Literally, *kolor ijo* has a meaning as a green colored shorts, but, in reality *kolor ijo* is referred to a undefined creature which haunted the citizens (especially women) to feel insecure. In addition, *kolor ijo* is also obtained by compounding as can be seen as follow

Kolor (noun) + ijo (adverb) => kolor ijo (noun)

Hence, in order to make *kolor ijo* as an abbreviation, it must go through some multiple processes which are derivation, borrowing and compounding.

- (5.4.) Akbar : *Saya dari Barisan Remaja Elegan, Tangguh, Perhatian Imut dan Tampan*  
(I am from The Row of Elegant, Tough, Caring, Cute, and Charming Youth)
- Denny : *Bar, namanya apa Bar? Barisan Remaja Elegan, Tangguh?*  
(Bar, what is the name Bar? The Row of Elegant, Tough Youth?)
- Akbar : ***Barisan Remaja Elegan, Tangguh, Perhatian Imut dan Tampan***  
(The Row of Elegant, Tough, Caring, Cute, and Charming Youth)
- Denny : *Ini imut dan tampannya agak mengganggu ya sebenarnya*  
(The words cute and charming are bothersome actually)
- Akbar : *Lihat singkatannya dulu dong, Pak.*  
(Listen to its abbreviation first, Sir)
- Denny : *Apa singkatannya?*  
(What is the abbreviation?)
- Akbar : ***Bret pit.** Tapi kan nggak enak kalo misalkan imut dan tampannya diilangin nih ya Pak, jadi cuma Barisan Remaja Elegan, Tangguh, Perhatian. Disingkat **bretp.***  
(Bret pit. But it sounds strange if the cute and charming parts are gone, Sir, so it is just The Row of Elegant, Tough, Caring Youth. It is abbreviated as Bretp)
- Denny : *Hahaha ya nggak papa*  
(Hahaha it is okay)
- Akbar : *Nggak enak kan?*  
(Sounds strange, right?)
- Denny : *Dari pada fitnah menurut saya*  
(Better than tell a lie, in my opinion)
- Akbar : *Tapi sudah saya bikin yang baru, Pak.*  
(But I have already made a new one, Sir)
- Denny : *Yang baru apa?*  
(What is it?)
- Akbar : ***Bret Jembret***
- Denny : *Bret Jembret itu apa?*  
(What is Bret Jembret)
- Akbar : ***Barisan Remaja Elegan, Tangguh, Jempolan, Barisan Remaja Elegan, Tangguh***
- Denny : *Hahaha. Lu cuman ngulang doang! Haaa..Nggak enak. Oke, Akbar!*  
(Hahaha. You are just repeating it! Haa.. It sounds strange. Okay, Akbar!)

The conversation above was taken on 22 April 2014 which discussed about the secure public transportation in Indonesia. This topic was arisen due to many criminalization acts toward the passengers who use public transportation. Hereby, Akbar represented the community named *Barisan Remaja Elegan Tangguh Perhatian Imut dan Tampan*. Denny denied the words *imut* and *tampan* by saying that those words were kind

of disturbing and did not match to Akbar appearance. Then, Akbar said to him that he should continue listening to the acronym. After knowing it was Bret Pit, Denny suggested him to remove the initial form of *imut* and *tampan* which were /i/ and /p/. Akbar said that it was impossible since it would disturb the whole word composition. Then he made a new acronym which was *bretjembret* by removing the words *imut* and *tampan* and it made it sounded silly. It explicitly explained that the word *imut* and *tampan* were not suit Akbar well. Moreover, the acronym form produced the repetition of word pronunciation which sounded funny and triggered the laughter of audiences.

As we know, William Bradley Pitt, also known as Brad Pitt is a famous Hollywood actor and producer. He starred in many blockbuster movies such as *The Curious Case of Benjamin Button* and *Fury*. Both Brad Pitt and Bret Pit have same pronunciation for Indonesian. The audiences must have shared knowledge if they want to understand this joke. The expectations of Brad Pitt, who is a handsome and good-looking Hollywood actor, toward Bret Pit, who was represented by Akbar, bring the discrepancy which make us laugh.

Furthermore, the morphological patterns of Bret Pit (*Barisan Remaja Elegan Tangguh Perhatian Imut dan Tampan*), Bretp (*Barisan Remaja Elegan Tangguh Perhatian*) and Bret Jembret (*Barisan Remaja Elegan Tangguh Jempolan Barisan Remaja Elegan Tangguh*) were formed by the perpetuation of the first letter of the entire component which can be classified as an acronym. Another word formation process occurred in Bret Pit was eponym as it took from the name of a certain person named Brad Pitt. Both of them had similar pronunciation. BRET PIT was pronounced as /<sup>ʔ</sup>bret pit/ while BRAD PITT was pronounced as /br<sup>əd</sup> 'pi:t/. Moreover, the lexeme ELEGAN from *Barisan Remaja Elegan Tangguh Perhatian Imut dan Tampan* and such derivative extensions was accomplished by taking from English ELEGANT. It was called a borrowing process by taking over other language. Thus, the word formation processes were obtained by going through multiple processes, such as acronym, eponym and borrowing.

## 5. Conclusion

According to the analysis the writer had been conducted above, the writer could draw some conclusions based on the former analysis as follow:

1. Most of the new word formation processes of abbreviation happened in *Indonesia Lawak Klub* (ILK) were formed by multiple processes (more than one process), mostly went through by borrowing and contraction. The patterns of abbreviation used in ILK could not be distinguished as they had no exact formulas to perform and analyse the words. Considering Indonesia has hundreds kinds of languages in use, no wonder *bahasa Indonesia* is so dynamic in performing and producing such new words by borrowing some words of other languages. Moreover, in accomplishing some new words, the writer found contraction as the common process of the occurring of abbreviations. The contraction process was often overlapping to acronym due to some reasons, for instance, both were accomplished by shortening the syllable of words and reading it as a new word. Hereby, the writer reinforced as Vries through Kridalaksana (1989: 24) states that there is no systematically form of abbreviation in *bahasa Indonesia* and in these various abbreviational forms often happen overlapping to each other.



2. The occurrence of humor in ILK was caused by several factors as follow:
  - 2.1 The images of the speakers which were already saved on the listeners' minds could be built by the time the speakers uttered. It helped the speaker accomplished the jokes they tried to deliver.
  - 2.2 The community abbreviations they represented for mostly contained a contradictory statements which were againsts the listeners' encyclopaedic memories and common sense.

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